

# **FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR CTC VISITS TO STATES**

(2001).

2.

The obligations set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) vary in nature and require States to implement them in different ways. Some obligations simply require States to integrate principles of action into their practice, but others require practical steps such as the adoption of legislation or the creation of operational structures. It is therefore important for the CTC to be able to evaluate what a State has done to give effect to these different obligations, also considering its material means and the environment in which it is acting. Hence the visiting experts should not merely analyse States' situations in a static manner, but should take into account efforts undertaken in terms of the means available and the difficulties encountered. If gaps are noted, the experts should also indicate the capacity of the State to attain the necessary standards, in what time frame.

3.

The visits might show that States are having difficulty fully meeting their obligations because of a lack of technical capacity. Hence, as part of the visit's follow-up, technical assistance needs should be suggested, in consultation with the State concerned, and referred to multilateral or bilateral cooperation mechanisms in a position to assist. One of the objectives of the visits will therefore be to assess whether deficiencies are attributable to needs that could be met through technical assistance, and to propose solutions to correct them. On-site visits are also an ideal means of holding discussions with all the authorities responsible for the sectors in which assistance appears to be a priority need.

certain areas require special attention, to which the mission cannot give sufficient consideration, other specialized organizations might be called on, in agreement with the host country, to address such specific issues.

1. . Offences; Penalties; Competence of the courts;  
Criminal procedure; Special investigation measures; Legislation on weapons,  
explosives and dangerous substances; Legislation on asylum and immigration.
- 2.

## **V. VISIT MODALITIES**

1. Meetings with those responsible for the areas covered by the visit in the country concerned will be one of the principal methods for information gathering. It is essential that extensive preparatory work should take place with the administrations concerned prior to the visit to ensure that the experts have the most up-to-date information about the situation in the country concerned. Similarly, the programme should be designed so that the experts meet the host country's experts with genuine technical competence and who have day-to-day responsibility for the sector being evaluated.
  
2. Visits to certain places or facilities of particular interest to anti-terrorism efforts could provide the mission with a clearer idea of the actions undertaken by a country to organize efforts to protect itself against terrorism. Visits may therefore be requested by the team or some of its members, for instance to see specialized administrative services, command and control rooms,

to the CTC within 90 days of the steps it is taking to meet recommendations contained in the visit report in order to fulfil its obligations under the UNSCR 1373 (2001). This report would form all or part of the State's next report to the CTC as required under Resolution 1373.

6. The visiting experts are bound to respect confidentiality in fulfilling their mission. Thus, neither the documents given to the team prior to the mission nor the information gathered during the mission shall be divulged beyond the CTC, CTED and other experts involved in the exercise. Prior to the mission, the CTED, together with the national authorities, shall decide the extent of the publicity to be given to the conduct of the mission, taking place in their territory. Upon the endorsement of the visit report by the CTC Plenary, the CTC will issue an information document for the public domain, which will refer to the visit in question in general terms. The text of this document will be prepared by the CTED for the consideration and endorsement of the CTC Plenary. Other than the official communication with the State in question, the visit report remains confidential unless that State decides otherwise.

## **VI. PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Executive Director of the CTED will consider the composition of the visit team, and in consultation with the host country invite International, Regional and sub-regional organisations (I/ROs) and relevant UN bodies to provide an expert, as appropriate. The I/RO experts will provide technical advice on the international standards and best practices in the areas of the UNSCR 1373 (2001) that are covered by this I/RO or UN body. Their role will include assisting in the preparation for the visit, providing technical advice during the visit, and preparing appropriate inputs to the visit report.
2. The CTED will consult appropriate officials of the State to be visited on the key details of the visit. These should include, inter alia:
  - i. The dates for the visit;
  - ii. The scope of the visit;
  - iii. The preparation of the programme for the visit;
  - iv. The list of the State agencies and the appropriate level of officials with whom the visiting team should meet;
  - v. The logistical arrangements such as interpretation and translation.

4. . The United Nations will cover all costs related to the travel of the team during its stay in the country evaluated. The host country may, however, offer its assistance with the team's accommodation